coast are narrow waters, their widths varying from a few hundred yards to thir-"In ordinary perlance no one would call the waters of any of these channels or inlets the ocean. I agree with you as presented on behalf of Great Britain that no one coming from the interio and reaching

any of these channels, particularly the head of Lynn Canal r Taku Inlet, would describe himself as being upon the ocean, but on the other hand, it is quite clear that the treaty does regard some of these channels as the ocean. This consideration, however, is not sufficient to solve the question. It still leaves open the interpretation of the word coast, to which the mountains were to be parallel.

There is so far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word coast as applied to such dinuosities and such waters different from the coast itself. As I have said more than once, the locus in quo to which the treaty was referring precludes the possibility of construing the word coast in any particular article in any special way if it does not refer to the coastline of the continent. I think the words upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions' in Article V. rather confirm the view that Russia was to get a strip all along the continent, but I do not think that much reliance can be placed upon this because of the provision regarding the rivers and streams in

Article VI. "Turning from the language of the treaty to the record of the negotiations, I have been unable to find any passage supporting the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the head of inlets. This is not remarkable inasmuch as no one at that time had any idea that they would become of any importance. • • The representatives in reporting the concludon of the treaty to their respective Governments is in accordance with the view I have suggested. • • I have little doubt that if shortly after making the treaty, in 1825 G eat Britain and Russia had proceeded to draw the boundary provided by the treaty the difficulties, and in certain events the impossibilities of drawing the boundary in strict accordance with the treaty would have been evident.

"I can, therefore, understand and appreclate the contention of Great Britain that under existing circumstances difficulties in delineating the boundaries described must arise in one view and might arise in any view. But these contentions, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty. I think the parties knew and understood what they were bargaining about and expressed the terms of their bargain in terms to which effect can be given. The fact that when, sixty-five years later, the representatives of the two nations attempted to draw the boundary in accordance with the treaty they were unable to agree as to its meaning does not entitle me to put a different contruction upon it.

"In the view I take of the terms of the treaty itself it is unnecessary to discuss the subsequent action. Had the terms of the treaty led me to a different conclusion and entitled me to adopt the view prescribed by Great Britain, I should have felt great difficulty in holding that anything done or omitted to have been done, by or on behalf of Great Britain, prevented her from insisting upon a strict interpretation of the treaty, nor do I think the representations of the map makers that the boundary was assumed to run around the heads of the inlets could have been properly urged by the United States as sufficient reason epriving Great Britain of any rights she had under the treaty had they existed.

### CANADIANS PROTEST.

Commissioners Refused to Participate in Closing Deliberations.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Now that the matter is ended it leaks out that the Canadians have practically not taken part in the proceedings since Lord Alverstone a week ago declared himself in favor of the main claims of the United States. They have refused to discuss the minor points or to defend the Canadian contentions since the main point was decided against them. Their attitude, in fact, has been almost childish.

In an interview with a SUN correspondent Mr. Sifton, one of the Canadian agents, stated after the decision had been announced that while he declined to give an opinion on the result, he wanted to say that the representatives of the United States had acted with perfect courtesy and good faith throughout the proceedings He added that the Canadians had nothing whatever to say against the American representatives.

In reply to a question as to whether the Canadians were satisfied with Lord Alverstone's action, Mr. Sifton said:

The decision of the tribunal become operative without our signature and we presume Lord Alverstone acted according to his conscientious belief."

T. C. Wade, another Canadian agent, confirmed all that Mr. Sifton had said in regard to the relations between the American and Canadian representatives before the tribunal, which, he declared, had been very cordial throughout. He added:

"We all agree that they [the Americans] have fought their case all through like men and won it like gentlemen.

Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, have issued a statement protesting against the decision, in which they say:

"We do not consider the finding as regards the islands at the entrance of the Portland Canal or the mountain line a judicial one. We therefore declined to be parties thereto. Our position during the conference has been unfortunate. We have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada and have been powerless to prevent it, though we were satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

### CONDOLES WITH CANADA.

London Press Says Its Hard Luck, but the Honorable Course Is to Submit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON. Oct. 21-The Morning Post Boundary Commission as final, declines to review it in any way, but raises a question of the Imperial Government's action in the matter. It says that if Canada agreed to arbitration, and approved the terms of the convention appointing the tribunal, especially the selection of an Englishman as one of the Commissioners, the British Government must be held to have met its responsibilities.

The Daily News cordially condoles with Canada in her ill luck. It says it is very unfortunate, but when a matter is arbitrated the only course for honorable men

VISITORS TO THE CITY are cordially invited to the GORHAM Co.'s **WAREROOMS** 

-without the least obligation to purchase - to inspect their most extensive exhibition of objects in sterling silver. This includes all their most recent productions, among them some exceptionally beautiful examples of Martelé and Athenic, the work of the most skilled of contemporary craftsmen.

'THE GORHAM CO. Silversmiths and Goldsmiths Broadway at 19th Street Maiden Lane, 21-23

is to submit to the award. It adds that Lord Alverstone is the very last man to surrender voluntarily British rights, and he must have been completely convinced of the justice of the American contentions.

The paper admits that the matter is of immense gravity for Canada. It thinks there is some danger of Canadian preference in favor of England being swept away in the torrent of wrath that the decision will provoke. It urges the British Government to seek a diplomatic remedy,

ernment to seek a diplomatic remedy, to try to negotiate a renewal of the modus vivendi, and to obtain an outlet for the proposed new railway at Port Simpson as the Caradian Pacific Railroad has in Maine.

The Chronicle says that arbitration is one of those things that from the British viewpoint has often to be its own reward. It considers the Canadian dissatisfaction as unfortunate, and hopes that when Lord Alverstone's statement is published it will convince the Canadian Commissioners, not, perhaps, that they were wrong, but at any rate that he had reasonable Judicial grounds for not agreeing with them.

The Daily Mail, professing to have no doubt that Canada will loyally accept the award, adds that it is hardly too much to say that two of the greatest civilizing in fluences in the world, the cause of arbitration and the integrity of the British Empire, have received a serious blow. Doubtless Lord Alverstone acted conscientiously. Most of the trouble in the world has teen so caused.

world has been so caused.

It is, however, unfortunate that the deciding vote rested with an Englishman. deciding vote rested with an Englishman. His action was doubtless it spired by a wish to terminate a long standing dispute amicably, and also to secure the successful application of a great humane principle, but it would be expecting too much of human nature to anticipate acquiescence without an indignant protest from the Canadians. It is a pity that the commission was not adjourned until at least one of the Canadian commissioners was brought to see the expediency if not the justice of the policy advocated by Lord Alverstone.

The Daily Graphic says it is satisfactory to know that the dispute has been got rid of, but it would be hypocrisy to pretend that in English eyes complete justice has been done to Canada and the Enpire. These one sided arbitrations, of which England

one sided arbitrations, of which England has had too much experience, are not likely, so far as she is concerned, to increase the popularity of that method of settling dis-

putes.
The Express, under the heading of "The, Great Surrender," publishes an article that is pro-Canadian in tone.

The Times, while fully realizing the hardship of the decision, which deprives Canada of free access to the Lynn Canal, which she believes is of supreme importance for access to the Yukon, points out that the sole business of the tribunal was to interpret the treaties, and that the increased value for Canada now attaching to the debatable land was not strictly relevant.

The Times regrets the bitterness with which the Caradian commissioners com-In the caracter and commissioners complain of the decision as not judicial, implying that the award was not given absolutely on the merits of the case. It believes that upon reflection they will find it reasonable to acquiesce in the conclusions. Englishmen will assuredly feel now, and

most Canadians will, the Times believes, very soon agree, that the inestimable gain in settling definitely a question which offered perennial opportunities for exciting discord far outweigls the disapafter all, practically leaves things as it

DISAPPOINTMENT IN CANADA. Press Assails Our Commission as Political, Not Judicial.

MONTERAL Que Oct 20 - A general feeling of disappointment and resentment prevails here over the Alaskan decision. The feeling is freely expressed that Canada's interests have been sacrificed.

The Herald says that the Canadian repreentatives have declined to sign the award because they conceive it to be a political rather than a judicial agreement, and they find the interests of Canada sacrificed in consequence. The spirit of the treaty was broken by the United States when men were appointed who could not be considered

impa tal jurists of repute."
The Witness says of the United States The Witness says of the United States "When that country consented to the submission of the question to a joint high com-mission it was with the certainty that she could not lose and an assurance univer-sally expressed that she would gain. It was as certain as any human question could be that ro commissioner appointed by the United States would go lack to his coun-try having voted to a rifice Shagway and Dyea. To make assurance dibly sure the President sacrificed his dignity by selecting commissioners who had already publicly and determinately

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—The World says to-day editorially: There is only a sertimental satisfaction in the fact, which will be generally appreciated by Caradians, that Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth refused to sign the document which concedes practically all the disputed territory in Alaska to the Urited States. Burder after blurder was committed by the British Government in the treatment of the dispute. A final and most disastrous blurder was the recognition of a tribural which was political from a United States stardpoint ard judicial from a British stand-

OTTAWA, Oct . 20 .- The Alaskan bour dary decision was brought up by the Opposition in both houses of Parliament to-day, but Premier Laurier declined to discuss it at this time. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the result.

regarding the judgment of the Alaskan WHAT THE VICTORY GIVES US. Valuable Gold Fields Remain on American Side of the Border.

> WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Hay this morning received a telegram from former Secretary of State John W. Poster, the agent of the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London, containing a synopsis of the boundary award, handed down to-day. The tribunal grants practically all the contentions of the United States, and the outcome must be regarded as a signal victory for this country. The main point in the boundary contro-

versy was whether the line of demarcation between the southeastern end of Alaska and the British northwest possessions cut through the inlets and estuaries of the Pacific or went around them, leaving all these waterways in American territory and preventing Great Britain from access to the sea. The British Government contended that the boundary line, which was defined by treaty as running parallel with the sinussities of the coast at a distance of thirty marine miles inland, except where parallel mountain ranges were nearer, where it was to follow these rar ges, was to parallel mountain ranges were heard, where it was to follow these ranges, was to be construed as running parallel to the coast of the Pacific and not parallel to the shores of the inlets of that sea. If the British contention had been granted, Dyea and Skagway, two important ports on the Lynn Caral, and the prominent places of export and import for the Yukon and Klondike gld fields, would be in Canadian territory. So would the Porcupine gold fields. As the tribunal decided Dyea, Skagway and Juneau, and also the Porcupine region, remain in the jurisdiction of the United States. These places were settled and developed by Americans, and had the award been otherwise those who lied mining claims would have probably teen dispossessed.

who held mining claims would have probably teen dispossessed.

In determining the boundary line the tribural, while grarting practically nothing claimed by Great Britain, did not sustain the United States in its assertion to ownership over all the territory south of the demandation for which it argued. It is evident from the terms of the award that the tribunal releasored to adhere strictly to the provisions of the original treaty defining the boundary making the nearest mountain ranges the line of demandation when they were nearer to tidewater than thirty marine miles.

Through this adherence the commission, on the basis of the latest maps of the disputed strip, showing mountains near the coast, which were not well known or

puted strip, showing mountains near the coast, which were not well known or accurately located when the British-Bussian boundary treaty was made in 1825, or, in some cases, even when Alaska was sold to the United States in 1867, sliced off strips of land claimed by the United States which in the tribunal's or it ion, lay north of mountain ranges, within thirty miles of what it has decided was meant by the coast. In this way, the village of Bennett, an American jost office north of the head of Lynn Canal, is left in British territory, and a strip ranging from five to twenty miles wide within the outer boundary contended for by the United States is placed on the Canadian side.

on the Canadian side.

Over on the northwestern and western side of the area in dispute the strip lopped off from what was claimed by the United States is in some places as much as forty miles wide. But nearly all this land is in a remote, mountainous region, and the western end of it is covered with glaciers. Mount Hubbard, eighty miles or so northeast of Mount St. Elias, which was within the territory claimed by the United States, goes to Canada.

The control of Chill at Pass, and also of the Dalton trail leading overland to the Klon-dike, is to be American. The line fixed passes through White Pass, where there is now a British c stoms house. This place is north of the head of Lynn Canal and is is north of the head of Lynn Canal and is an important highway. The Kleheny River, which forms part of the present provisional boundary established by the modus vivendi of 1899, is retained by the triburest as a one of demarcation.

The question over the eastern boundary of the listers was decided practically in accord with the British contention that the western and not the eastern arm of the Portland Canal was the line of demarcation.

the western and not the eastern arm of the Portland Caral was the line of demarca-tion. Up to this time the eastern arm, known as Portland Inlet, has been the boundary, as held by the United States. Between it and the western arm, known as Between it and the western arm, known as Pearse Canal, lies Pearse Island and some other islands, which, being on the Alaskan side, were under American Jurisdiction. The original boundary treaty between Russia and England, the language of which, so far as it described the boundary, was transferred verbatim to the treaty for the sale of Alaska to the United States, made Portland Ci annel the eastern line of demarcation between Alaska and the British possessions, and it has been held by the United States that Portland Inlet was Portland Channel. The tribunal, however, helds that Pearse Canal is the Portland Ci annel of the treaties. This decision gives to Canada Pearse Island and perhaps some smaller islands in the stretch of water between Portland Inlet and Pearse Canal, but the tribunal has so drawn the line that but the tribunal has so drawn the line that other islands in that locality will remain

on the Alaskan side.

The islands in Pearse Canal given to the United States by the decision are regarded as more strategically important than the two nearby islands, which, the tribunal holds, are on the British side of the line.

ROOSEVELT JUBILANT. Calls the Decision "Greatest Diplomatic

Victory of Our Time." WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-When Secretary Hay explained to the Cabinet to-day the effect of the Alaskar tribunal's decision much gratification was expressed. Mr. was jubilant over what he said was "the greatest diplomatic victory of our

The good news so abserbed the attention of the Cabinet members that they did not devote themselves to anything else of any The refusal of the Canadian commis-

sioners to sign the award does not affect the decision in any way. The terms of the award go into effect without further action by the Governments concerned, except the appointment of a board of survey to mark the boundary line as laid down by the

### OBITUARY.

Samuel F. Strong of the Consolidated Stock Exchange died yesterday in a Brooklyn sanitarium. He had suffered from bladder sanitarium. He had suffered from bladder trouble. A widow survives him. Mr. Strong was one of the founders of the old New York Petroleum Exchange and was the first secretary of that Exchange. On the consolidation of the institution with the Mining Exchange in 1885, and the resulting formation of the present Consolidated Stock Exchange, he became a member of the latter institution and had since been one of its directors. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Exchange Gratuity Fund. He was about 65 years old, and his home was at 103 Willow street, Brooklyn.

T. V. Welch, superintendent of the New

street, Brooklyn.

T. V. Welch, superintendent of the New York State Reservation, at Niagara, died carly yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was born in Camillus, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1850. He was a memb r of the Assembly in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and had much to do with the passage of the act for the redemption of Niagara. When the free park was opened, on July 15, 1885, he was made superintendent, a post he had since held. He was president of the Niagara County Savings Bank and of the Board of Library Trustees and secretary of the Hospital Association.

William Garrett Romain, a lawyer of

of the Hospital Association.

William Garrett Romain, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, died in Mercer Hospital, Trenton, yesterday, aged 35 years. He was associated in the practice of law with Col. Allerman. During the Spanish-American War he served with the Ninth New York Volunteers, holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. At the close of the war he went to Porto Rico, where his health was undermined. He was the son of J. H. Romain of this city, and will be buried on Thursday at Asbury Park, where he was born.

Samuel H. Decker, a veteran of the civil at Asbury Park, where he was born.

Samuel H. Decker, a veteran of the civil war and for thirty-six years a doorkeeper at the United States Capitol, died at his home in Washington yesterday, aged 69. He was born in Danville, Livingston county, N. Y., May 31, 1834, and removed to Ohio when 15 years cld. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Forty-eighth United States Artillers, and served until the battle of Chancellorsville, where he had both arms shot off. Soon after, he was appointed to the place which he held until his death.

The Rev. Dr. David Cole of Yonkers, known

Soon after, he was appointed to the place which he held until his death.

The Rev. Dr. David Cole of Yonkers, known as the dean of the clergy of Westchester county, died suddenly yesterday in his eighty-second year. In 1855, principally through his influence, the State Normal School of New Jersey was brought into being, and he was one of the first trustees. He was professor of Greek and literature at Rutgers College for three years and then went to Yonkers, where he remained. Four sons and a daughter survive him, his wife having died in August, 1902.

Dr. John L. Waldie, of 254 McDonough street, Brooklyn, died at his home on Sunday after an Illiness of two weeks. He was in his thirty-second year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a graduate of Long Island College, a member of St. Mary's Hospital staff and of the Kings County Medical Society. A widow and three children survive him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W., Grove's signature is on each boz 35c.—Adv.



### MRS. NATION TACKLES DOWIE.

Continued from First Page

out his delusions of conspiracy, his conviction that he will one day dethrone the present great men in the financial world, his conviction that he would have been a great military leader if he ever had had the chance, and he showed again his irresistible tendency to drop into abuse and almost unprintable billingsgate.

He called the Rev. Dr. Henson, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Hillis all the bad names he could think of. Some of the words he used about reporters were

the bad names he could think of. Some of the words he used about reporters were not good to print in newspapers.

Early in the meeting Dowie announced that he had had a meeting with representatives of the newspapers in the morning and had tried "to do something with them," but that they were too stupid for him and that he was going to clear them "all out" from the press stands, except the representatives of two newspapers which he did not name.

Dowie had asked the directors of all the newspapers to meet him or send accredited representatives to talk to him. He had previously expressed his intention of calling for the discharge of most of the reporters who have been describing his meetings. He found that every editor, without any concerted arrangement, had sent as a represent sentative the reporter who had been attend-ing the Restoration meetings at the Garden. Hence the interview was not altogether

Hence the interview was not altogether satisfactory to him.

In discussing healing by faith last night, Dowie called on all the host who had ever been cured through his teaching to stand up. Every single member stood up. Then he put them through a long catechism as to his generosity and infallibility, which they answered in a nighty cherus, testifying to his cures of all sorts of diseases, including cancer.

cancer.
"Could any other doctor get 4,000 people to talk like that, you yellow dogs," shouted Dowie to the 16 orders.

There were the usual early morning meeting and forenoon meetings yesterday.

Mrs. Dowie delivered the address at the Mrs. Dowie delivered the address at the noon meeting and called on a number of Restorationists to tell of their cures through faith. They did. Some people went out while Mrs. Dowie telked, but not as many as left her husband. She was very gentle with them, only asking that they go out all at a time instead of straggling.

It was reported yesterday that about twenty converts have applied for baptism. They will probably be baptized toward the end of the visitation.

New York was the result of yesterday's "divine healing" meeting. Four sick members of the purified Restoration Host asked acute bilious attacks. One was a six-yearold girl. She was in a fever, her cheeks were crimson and the wide open

brown eyes were red and inflamed. "She hasn't been able to eat nothing since she came to this awful town," said the child's mother, and she murmured alternate maledictions on this "sink of corruption" and incoherent prayers as she stroked back the soft brown curls.

"But wait until the overseer places hands upon her. Then she will get up and walk

There were only about one hundred people at the meeting-less than half the attendance of the day before. The doors were locked and those within were not allowed to leave. After reporters and all persons connected with newspapers had been duly condemned according to formula, with an additional chapter calling down the punishment of God and all the devils in the lower regions upon THE SUN reporter who described the first so-alled divine healing meeting. Overseer Speicher announced that the healing would begin. He singled out the members of Zion for the first appeal to God.

The little girl with the bilious attack, seven year old boy with whooping cough a young girl with influenza and an older member with lumbago were applicants. Just as the imposition of the hands of the healers began, Overseer Mason, whose Zion nose is ever on the scent for reporters. and whose eyes can even detect geniuses un-discovered in the reportorial world, called

"Overseer, I think I see a reporter." Looking at a woman who sat in the niddle of the crowd he commanded, "Madam, st., nd up." A tall young woman arose. "Are up. A tall young woman arose. "Are you a reporter? I saw you at the reporters' table last night. I know I did. Now don't deny it."

"Yes, overseer," she answered. "I was there. I am a member of Zion." And forthwith she showed her Zion (ity badge and was identified by one of the deacons.

"Just the same, I know there is a rej order
in here," said Brother Mason. But the on here, said Brother Mason. But the culprit was not discovered, so the meeting proceeded. Hands were imposed upon the little girl, but the fever did not abate.

"You can't expect the cure to come right away," said the mother of much faith.

Then hands were laid upon the boy with whooping cough and the magic words were pronounced. But the child continued to gasp and strangle. The girl with influenza and the old man with lumbago were treated equally to no avail. The man with lumbago was treated several times and finally convinced that his back didn't pain him convinced that his back didn't rain him quite as much as it had in the beginning.

Then the wicked of New York were treated. A young girl with the hectic flush burning in her cheeks, and so weak that she could not walk unaided, appealed for help. With the characteristic optimism of the victims of consumption, she was full of hope. But the words of the healer and the pressure of his hands did not soothe

the pressure of his hands did not soothe the aching lungs and the pressure only pro-duced a violent fit of coughing. A girl with "awful aching corns" asked for help and another with an ingrowing toe for help and another with an ingrowing toe nail wanted to be healed. There was a deaf woman, and one with a black birthmark, and still another leading a cross-eyed child, all seeking the ministrations of

the reputed "divine healers."
All the pathos and foolishness and fruitless invocations and intorations which
marked the first of the meetings were re-

much faith departed with little hope. And the host of Zion declared that Gotham is hor elessly condemned.
"When Judgment Day comes, this will be made the throne of the devil," was the

comment of one of the long whiskered deacons. PARKHURST TO DOWIE.

You're a Long Way Below a Circus, and

I'm Ashamed of You. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst sent this letter to Elijah the Restorer yesterday:

133 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1903.

Rev. John Alerander Dowie, New York City. DEAR SIR: I do not want to be presuming. but doubt if it is any more presumptive in me to come and try to clarify you than it is for you to come and try to clarify You than it is for you to come and try to clarify New York; and I do not know which of us has taken the heavier contract. I attended your service at Madison Square Garden last evening, and I went determined to enjoy it if I could, and to be benefited by it, and to go away and refute some of the charges that I had heard alleged against you. But it was of no use, your behavior on the piatform crushed every throb of sympathy I had with you.

I never heard from a public speaker such a discharge of effervescent wrath and coarse invective. I went to hear you preach the Gospel and you preached Dowie, Zion City, stink pot. I was ashamed of you, and almost ashamed to be in your audience. It was a long way below the standard even of the circuses that I have attended in the same Garden. The only consolation I could derive was that it was so abominable and so far beyond the beforeds of the respectable that even those in your congregation who did not know what Christianity is would have no idea that it had anything to do with what you were saving.

Of course the ridiculousness of the perme to come and try to clarify you than

of course the ridiculousness of the per-Of course the ridiculousness of the performance was only enhanced by the immensity of your pretensions. If you claimed to be only an ordinary man there might be some hope for you, even with what you call the "labble," but the rabble is discriminating and can discriminate as keenly as the keenest between a prophet and a juggler, between an Elijah and a mount bank.

I say this in no spirit of ancer, but either your head is twisted or your heart infected, or you have blundered badly in your method. You cannot bully people into Zionism nor blackguard them into the Kingdom of Heaven. I hope you will take this in the kindly spirit in which it is offered and that it will be blessed to you. Yours sincerely, C. H. PARKHURST.

IT WAS A HOUSE OF PEACE.

The Dowlette Greeting Somewhat Superfluous Where Priests Abide. Two members of the Zion Host in their visitations yesterday, entered a brownstone house in West Fifty-sixth street, HEALERS FAIL WITH THEIR OWN. near Tenth avenue. There was no sign on the exterior to tell the character of the

Corns and Ingrowing Toe Nail as irresponsive as More Serious Aliments.

The greatest discouragement that the host of Elijah has yet confronted in wicked An old man stood in the modest hallway. Under his round, cheery, but very white face, there was a R man collar. bers of the purified Restoration Host asked in vain for a miraculous cure. Of the four two were little children suffering from as you could find in all of Dowie's army."

The house was the residence of the priests. St. Michael's Church, which is being built nearby. A small placard in the window usually tells passersby that it is a rectory, but the janitor happened to be house-cleaning when the Restorers called.

EITHER DOWIE OR MYSELF. Man Tells Why He Left His Wife, Who Had

Become a Zion City Convert. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- Henry Singa, accused of wife abandonment, told the Grand Jury

to-day that he would not permit John Alexander Dowie to interfere with the affairs of his home.

"It was either Dowie or myself," explained Singa. "My wif had been converted into a Dowieite, and I refused to become a member. I also insisted on my wife obey-ing my orders instead of those issued by Dowie or his followers. Dowie won. His ower over my wife was stronger than mine. decided that if she was to be master of my home that there was no room for me Inder the circumstances I decided that I Efforts were made to have the Grand Jury indict Singa for abandonment and testimony was given by his wife. must leave, and I did.

MARSHALL FIELD SUES DOWIE. Served Papers on Him Demanding \$5,000

the Day He Left Zion City. WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 20 .- Marshall Field of Chicago has brought suit against John Alexander Dowie for \$5,000, and it develops that the Chicago merchant and the Lake county authorities showed the little consideration in the face of his New York invasion, for the summonses in the it were served on h m in his mansion at Zion City on the morning of his departure,

week ago to-morrow. Marshall Field was one of the men who, Dowie boasted, would give him unlimited cree it, and it was a blow to Dowie to know Feld had such him. Giver papers served were in suits by the Spring Valley Coal Company against Dowle as manager of Zion Manufacturers' Association for \$951 and the third was that of Henion Hubbel Chicago for \$300.

NO RATES FOR DOWIE DEACONS. Rallroads Will Not Class Them With

Clergymen and Give Them Haif Fares. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.-The Transcontinental Passenger Association to-day declined to recognize Dewie's descens as clergymen ard ertitled to half rates. The rules of the association are quite bread, granting ha rates to almost everybody engaged exclusively in religious work. For several years Dowie has been trying to get the passenger associations to include his aides among those entitled to half rates.

STRIKE OF HOSPITAL HELPERS. The Force of an Institution for Contagious Diseases Quits Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.-Almost the entire force of attendants at the Municipal Hospital went on strike to-day, resuiting in the Bureau of Health being unable to remove the cases of contagious diseases reported to the institution. The hospital cares for contagious cases exclusively. The strikers numbered thirty, including ground keepers, laundresses, waitresses, attendants and ambulance men.
The clief complaints of the employees are that they are not properly cared for at

the institution, do not receive the proper food and that their salaries are not suffic for the work they de.



O meet the increasing demand for Plain Carpetings of rich color effect and splendid wearing qualities, we

have recently brought out three superb grades known as 💘 💘

## Angora, Saxonia and Corona

They are of English make and far surpass any similar goods produced; all widths up to 12 feet. Confined to us exclusively, and not obtainable elsewhere in this country & &

W. & J. SLOANE BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

## HORNER'S FURNITURE

Perfect in construction; perfect from the artistic standpoint; perfect in quality; pertect in its variety; and perfect in its completeness of design and styles. Such in brief are the attractions of our stock, which are still further enhanced by being marked at the lowest prices at which equal grades can be sold.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for WEDDING GIFTS, combining utility with

R. J. HORNER & CO.. 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

STREET RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

ase of the San Francisco Employees Heard by Oscar Straus and Others. A commission consisting of Oscar Straus. Patrick Calhoun and W. D. Mahon, sitting in the New York Board of Trade rooms,

began yesterday the hearing of arguments in the arbitration between the United Railways of San Francisco and its em-Railways of San Francisco and its employees.

Congressman E. J. Livernash, for the men, urged that the cost of living at San Francisco had increased 32 per cent. since April, 1902; that wages in other trades had increased correspondingly, while the street car men's wages alone had not.

A. A. Moore appeared for the company. He said that the contention of Mr. Livernash was based on the proposition that the

nash was based on the proposition that the men in any locality have the right to fix their own standard of living, to demand a corresponding rate of wages, and to ex-clude others from taking their places by boycott, intimidation or by other means. He said that the statement as to a 32 per cent. increase in the cost of living was "nonand that the street car men's wage in San Francisco were already the highest paid anywhere on the Pacific Coast. Another hearing will be held by the commissioners to-day. It is probable that it will be the final one.

STRIKERS MAY USE PICKETS If They Are Peaceful, So a Judge Decides -Injunction Modified.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 .- Judge Samuel W. Smith granted to-day a modified injunction against the molders and coremakers. forbidding interference by violence or intirridation with the employees of Lane & B dl ey. The prayer for an order restraining them from gathering upon the street, or approaching the employees on the theory that it was for the purpose of intimidation, was refused.

The court holds that the men have a right

to picket and gather on the street for the purpose of persuading or arguing with the employees, so long as they confine themselves to peaceable methods. Whenever they overstep pacific methods they come within the meaning of the restraining

### REBUILDING

A Woman Makes Students Over

A lady who used a famous food for convenience made a discovery that she tells of as follows: "I had been sick for a long time and

was a nervous wreck suffering from headache, faintness, distended stomach, palpitation and great heart disturbances "Two physicians said that I had valvular trouble of the heart. I was then a widow living alone and was often too ill to get my meals; hearing of Grape-Nuts as a ready cooked food I purchased a package for convenience only, thinking it would

at least keep me from starving. "It was delicious and after a week's die with little beside Grape-Nuts and cream I had improved so as to be a wonder to myself. Then I took on Postum Coffee in place of tea and coffee and continued the steady use of both Grape-Nuts and Postum. This was a year ago and today I am a well woman for my heart disease is gone along with all my other bad symp-

"Some time ago I took charge of a Board ing Club of students of our University and following their instructions I gave them luncheons made up of biscuits or light bread, cold meat and coffee. The result on the students was that many of them suffered from headaches, dullness and inbility to apply themselves to study after

"I knew that the trouble was the wrong selection of food and it was not long be-fore I persuaded some of them to take only Grape-Nuts with cream for luncheon. This worked like a charm and one after another followed the example until now another followed the example until now Grape-Nuts is the principlal article of diet for breakfast and luncheon in the Club.

"Some of the professors in the University have noticed the change too, for the student's brain when fed on Grape-Nuts is clear and active, the memory is good and his ambitions appear to be heightened because the body and brain are in good, steady condition." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Battle Creek, Mich. Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, The Road to Well-ville.—Ads

## TIFFANY STVDIOS 333 to 341 Fourth Ave.

LAMPS AND **ELECTROLIERS** 

are designed and made by us with reference to their artistic, as well as practical, values. A TIFFANY LAMP

is, therefore, an exclusive creation which has permanent value Our stock includes an assortment of inexpensive styles, but each bears the stamp of artistic

individuality. Visitors are always welcome at our studio show rooms in which we display objects in FAVRIL GLASS, RARE FURNI-TURE, MARELES and ORIEN-

No Confusion Train every hour and on the hour to PHILADELPHIA

Reading Route NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

All trains have parlor cars and coaches of latest design.

# TO CALIFORNIA UNION PACIFIC

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EVERY DAY until November 30th, inclusive. Colonist rates to all principal points

Chicago \$33.60 St. Louis 30.00

Three Through Trains Daily Shortest route. Pastest time,

Smoothest Roadbed. Tourist Sleeping Cars a Specialty. 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. R. TENBROECK. General Eastern Agent.

MARRIED.

DEAR-FULLER .- On T uesday, Oct. 20, at Janes M. E. Church, Reid ave, and Monroe st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. J. Palines, D. D., Maud daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fuller. Walter Moore Dear, of Jersey City, N HARCOURT-HINDE .- At the home of the bride parents, Mr and Mis James Piede ick Hinde 145 West 95th st., at 8 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 20 the Rev. R. M. Sherman of St. Agnes Elizabeth to Charles John Harcourt. Albany papers please copy

DIED.

COHEN .- Suddenly, in London, England, Oct. 18 Frederick S. Cohen, aged 63 years. COLE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1903, Rev. Day Cole, in his 82d year.

Funeral services will be held at the First Re formed Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday

Oct. 23, at 2 P. M. Oct. 23, at 2 P. M.
PESSENDEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 19, 190
Thomas Fessenden, son of the late Thoma
Fessenden of Fryeburg, Me., in his 78th 58th
Puneral services at his late residence, 184 Wes 44th st., Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3

o'click. HALL On Tuesday, the 20th inst. Clars Jan widow of A. Mitchele Hall, in the 76th year her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th st., at 4 o'clock P. Mednesday, the 21st inst. Interment at Ci

dnnatt. Oblo. his home, Hotel Hamilton, South Norwal Isaac G. Hamilton, aged 46, well known bo proprietor and horseman Funeral services Friday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M. hts late home, to be attended by No Lodge, No. 709, B. P. O. E. also the on Hook and Ladder Company of South 1998.

MCNEILLE -At Roselle, N. J., Oct. 19, 1903, the Robert C. S. McNeille, D. D. Services ii A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 24. at 230 Fourth av., West Rosella, M. J.